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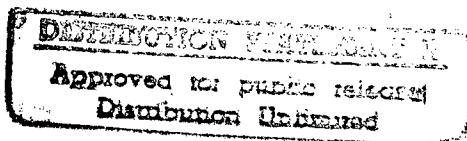
3 June 1960

SUMMARY OF THE HUNGARIAN
PROVINCIAL PRESS

29 March-3 April 1960

(120th of a series)

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SUMMARY OF THE HUNGARIAN PROVINCIAL PRESS

Source Coverage: 29 March-3 April 1960

This report is based on selected issues of the Hungarian provincial newspapers published during the period 29 March-3 April 1960.

The statements within brackets are those of the researcher.

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KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

Source Abbreviations

DM	- <u>Delmagyarország</u>
DN	- <u>Dunantuli Naplo</u>
EM	- <u>Eszakmagyarország</u>
FMH	- <u>Fejér Megyei Hirlap</u>
HBN	- <u>Hajdu-Bihari Naplo</u>
KA	- <u>Kisalföld</u>
KDN	- <u>Kozepdunantuli Naplo</u>
KM	- <u>Keletmagyarország</u>
SN	- <u>Somogyi Neplap</u>
SMN	- <u>Szolnok Megyei Neplap</u>
ZH	- <u>Zalai Hirlap</u>

Other Abbreviations

ARTEX	- Haziipari es Iaprmuveszeti Cikkek N.V.; Home Industry and Art Production National Enterprise
CC	- Central Committee
EMAG	- Elso Magyar Allami Gepgyar: First Hungarian Machine Factory
FERUNION	- Magyar Muszaki Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat; Hungarian National Enterprise for Foreign Trade in Technical Supplies.
KISZ	- Magyar Kommunista Ifjusagi Szovetseg; Hungarian Communist Youth Federation
MAV	- Magyar Allamvasutak; Hungarian State Railroads.

MAVAUT- MAV Autobusz Tarsasag; Bus Company of the Hungarian
State Railroads

MEDOSZ- Mezogazdasagi Dolgozok Szakszervezete; Trade Union
of Agricultural Workers

MTS - Machine and Tractor Station

MTST - [unidentified]

PPF - Patriotic People's Front

PART I. GOVERNMENT

Local Councils

On 30 March 1960 the assistant local council presidents of the jarasok of Szolnok Megye held a meeting in the Megye council building. The following Megye council section leaders attended: Miklos HORVATH, Dr Karoly MOSKOVITS. They, Laszlo GACSO, leader of the Megye library and Gyula MESTER, president of the MTST, gave lectures concerned with winning the private farmers over to collectivized farming, the organization of work unit calculation courses in old and newly established farmers' cooperatives, the organization of so-called "farmers' cooperative schools" to enable members to graduate from the eighth general school class, the expansion of the nursery network so as to enable women living on farmers' cooperatives to participate more actively in farming during the summer season. (KM, 1 April 60, p 3)

Patriotic People's Front

At present only 2.5 percent of the members of the various PPF committees of Zala Megye are members of farmers' cooperatives. In the course of the forthcoming PPF committee elections the proportion of PPF committee members in farmers' cooperatives must be raised to 30 to 35 percent of all committee members. At the present time youths comprise 6.7 percent and women 10.3 percent of the PPF committee members of Zala Megye. During the elections the proportion of youths must increase to 10 percent and that of women to 20 percent. In addition the intelligentsia, private farmers, artisans, and housewives must be represented in the newly elected committees in proportion to their occupational weight within the Megye's population. (ZH, 30 Mar 60, Supplement entitled "Nepfront Hirado" / People's Front Gazette /, page 2)

According to Bela VARGA, President of the Zala Megye PPF, in the forthcoming weeks 7,000 PPF committee members from 260 PPF committees will be standing for re-election in Zala Megye within the framework of preparations for PPF's Second Congress. First rural, then jaras and municipal committees will be re-elected. On 15 May 1960 the Megye committee will be re-elected. It has been rumored in numerous rural areas that the significance of the PPF movement would cease in fully collectivized villages. This is not true. On the

contrary, PPF will play an increasingly significant part in the farmers' cooperatives in strengthening the speedy transformation of the peasants' views on collectivization. Most of the old PPF committee members - those who have regularly participated in the work of the movement - will again be re-elected. The basic criterion for the election of new members is that they agree with the aims of socialist construction and that they be willing to struggle for strengthening the workers' power and for the protection of peace. The PPF must play the role of a live transmission belt between the Party and the broadest masses. (ZH, 30 Mar 60, Supplement entitled "Nepfront Hirado", p 2)

Preparations for the forthcoming PPF committee elections are going on at full speed at Kutfej. The local PPF currently has 7 members. After the elections the number of members will be raised to 31. A Party group will be formed within the framework of the new PPF committee. Three Party members will continuously guide and strengthen the movement. (ZH, 30 Mar 60, Supplement entitled "Nepfront Hirade", p 4)

PART II. COMMUNIST PARTY

Communist Ideology

In the "Private Talk" column Ferenc MESZAROS writes: Because rebellion against "official" orders has almost become part of the attitude of simple people in urban areas, and because signing a declaration to join a farmers' cooperative by no means transforms a peasant into a genuine socialist peasant, it is not enough to raise questions of ideology - which in many respects are still considered "delicate"; these ideas must be expressed in intimate person-to-person chats that would have a stronger psychological impact upon the reader or listener than official orders. (DN, 29 Mar 60, p 5)

Communist Youth Activities

Several times in the past middle school KISZ leaders in Somogy Megye have turned down applications for admittance from students because they have been afraid of getting new members. Despite the fact that middle school students are

interested in the work of the KISZ organization, only 24 percent of them are KISZ members. This proportion is not a true reflection of the political views of the students, since the great majority are of worker or peasant origin. While the artificial means the pre-revolutionary DISZ organization used to swell their ranks must be avoided and members cannot be admitted without proper selection, eligible youths should be admitted.

It is the purpose of KISZ to turn youths who are now only sympathetic to communism into full-fledged communists. This cannot be achieved, however, with the present methods. Protection of KISZ from undue influences does not mean seclusion and reserve. Simply to be admitted is not enough. Youths ought to be given permanent assignments, study assistance, the chance to live in student hostels, student colleges, etc. KISZ organizations must develop better procedures in order to achieve this goal. Many students are now applying for the "Kilian" tests, but only a few will be admitted into KISZ. Next year fewer students will want to participate in the tests and, since participation in the tests is a prerequisite for admittance into KISZ, KISZ will not expand satisfactorily. (SN, 29 Mar 60, p 3)

According to Lajos AMBRUS, a member of the executive committee of the Baranya Megye KISZ organization, a "Youth for the Socialist Village" movement has been launched in Baranya Megye. The objective of the new movement is to bring about changes in the rural KISZ organizations commensurate with the transformation of peasant holdings into collectivized units. The great majority of rural KISZ organizations still work along the old lines that include political training, "Youth for Socialism" tests, cultural and sports work, social work, etc. Now KISZ organizations must play an active role in getting the farmers' cooperatives to participate in all facets of agricultural work.

Many rural KISZ organizations in socialized villages must finally take the decision to reorganize their present regional KISZ organizations into farmers' cooperative KISZ organizations. This will necessitate the installation of new leaderships who are more closely linked politically and financially with the farmers' cooperatives. These new leaderships are expected to recruit KISZ members from among the youth of the farmers' cooperatives, unlike the present leaders, who are constantly making excuses. "Youth Brigades of Socialist Labor" must be formed in rural areas that would enter

labor competitions much like their counterparts in industrial plants. The KISZ organizations at the MTS's are in a difficult position. Once a village becomes fully collectivized, however, four to five village youths usually become tractor drivers. Brigades could be formed with these youths. The fundamental task of this movement is to induce the peasant youth and adult peasants to choose socialist farming and to show peasants how to make the most of socialist farming. On 4 April and 7 November 1960 the executive committee of the Baranya Megye KISZ organization will evaluate the results of the movement. (DN, 31 Mar 60, p 2)

At a recent meeting of KISZ activists at the Chemical Industry University of Veszprem, Comrade Gyula MALOVECZKY, KISZ secretary of the University, stated in a report that due to changes effected in the composition of the student body, political activity among university students has increased substantially in 1960. More than 50 percent of the students are KISZ members. The greatest number of KISZ members are freshmen. The University initiated a discussion on the unmasking of idealistic views. Its atheist group is working well. KISZ members at the University must do a great deal better in their studies. In order to achieve this aim, the students' hostel of the University will be transformed into a students' college. Also at the conference were Comrade Pal SOOS, member of the CC of KISZ, and Comrade Gyorgy WUNDERLICH, agitation and propaganda secretary of the Veszprem Megye KISZ organization. (KN, 31 Mar 60, p 2)

PART III. ECONOMIC INFORMATION

General Economic Information

At the award-giving ceremony of the CC of MSZMP for workers of the MAVAUAT of Gyor, Ferenc LOMBOS, member of the CC of MSZMP and first secretary of the Gyor-Sopron Megye Party committee, said that despite the fact that the population of the Megye consumed almost 100 freight car loads of meat more in 1959 than in 1958, the demands of the population for meat could not be met. The Party and state organs are now doing their utmost to improve the meat supply of the population by the end of 1960. (KA, 3 April 60, p 6)

Manufacturing Industry

The Metal Processing and Precision Mechanical Enterprise of Szeged is manufacturing major quantities of commodities for export for the first time in 1960. The enterprise concluded a contract with the foreign trade enterprise ARTEX for the delivery in the second quarter of 1960 of aluminum dippers, skimmers and trays valued at 406,000 forints. In 1960 about 15 percent of the tea balls manufactured by the enterprise will be exported via FERUNION. In 1960 the enterprise will deliver 90,000 to 100,000 broom caps monthly to the Broom Factory of Szeged, whose products are being exported. (DM, 29 Mar 60, p 1)

The Agricultural Machine Repair Enterprise of Gyor has started the serial production of the SZABC-JERMI-DOMONKOS-type root harvester. The disc scanner of the harvester cuts off the heads of beets at the same height, regardless of the topography of the soil. It collects the beet heads in a container and deposits them in piles. The scuffling and extracting device lifts the beets out of the soil and cleans them with rotating rubber wheels. The enterprise will manufacture 400 root harvesters by August 1960. Serial production of the harvester's parts was started in March 1960. The assembling of the parts will follow and the first completed harvesters are expected to leave the production line soon. (KA, 29 Mar 60, p 4)

The Wilhelm Pieck Railroad Car and Machine Factory started manufacturing two aluminum railroad passenger cars. The prefabricated parts of the two cars are being assembled in the 28th assembly shop of the plant. Most of the foremen supervising the operations worked in the airplane machine plant of the Gyor Railroad Car and Machine Factory during World War II. These are the first aluminum cars to be made in Hungary and all of Central Europe. They will be attached to the light motor-driven train connecting Gyor with Lake Balaton. Their measurements are equal to those of the four-axle standard MAV passenger cars; one will be equipped with a bar. One of the designers of the aluminum cars was Imre BARANSZKY JOB, leader of the vehicle designing division, who had previously helped execute the design for the first electric railroad car, manufactured by the Metal Industry Research Institute and the Ganz Railroad Car Factory. (KA, 29 Mar 60, p 3)

Chief engineer Karoly SZIRTI and mechanical engineer Tibor ORBAN of DIMAVAG have created a new cathode tub for

the aluminum industry. Under the stress of great heat, the steel frame holding the tubs together deforms at a fast rate. The steel frame built into the new invention is equipped with springs which absorb the pressure, simultaneously assuring the tubs adequate supporting and compressing power. The Aluminum Works of Inota decided to install the first new tub in the first half of 1960. (EM, 30 Mar 60, p 3)

In the middle of April 1960 the huge assembly hall of the Agricultural Machine Repair Enterprise of Szolnok will begin repairing caterpillar power machines. This will put an end to the "small industrial" repair of these huge machines. Modern single-purpose machines will be installed in the Szolnok plant to facilitate this repair work. The cost of repairs for one caterpillar power machine runs to about 200,000 forints. The plant bought spare parts and new engines worth two million forints in preparation for this repair work. This does not mean, however, that every worn-out part will be replaced. The plant is also equipped to repair parts, which will save significant quantities of imported materials. Two high capacity, mobile cranes have been installed that are capable of handling the caterpillar power machines, each of which weighs ten tons. (SMN, 30 Mar 60, p 3)

Under the leadership of chief design engineer Lajos EDEL, a plan has been worked out by the design department of the Agricultural Machine Factory of Mosonmagyaróvár to use parts made from synthetic materials for the various agricultural machines. Experiments were made with seeding machines some parts of which were made from synthetic materials. The experiments showed that the lifetime of spare parts made from synthetic materials is longer than that of iron casting parts. Synthetic parts do not rust and they weigh less. They require less traction power and their production is cheaper. The first cell plates made of synthetic materials will be installed in the UTV 24-row seeding machine. About 156 to 160 parts of these seeding machines will be made from domestically produced synthetic materials. (KA, 30 Mar 60, p 6)

The Agricultural Machine Factory of Debrecen must increase its output in 1960 by 54 percent as compared with 1959. In the first two and a half months of 1960 the factory produced 100 rotary hoes but, owing to increased demands on the part of the new farmers' cooperatives, it manufactured an additional 30 rotary hoes. During the

same period the factory manufactured 700 fertilizer distributors. In the first quarter of 1960 the factory must produce spare parts valued at 241,000 forints. The factory has already overfulfilled this target by 40 percent. In 1960 the plant will produce 3,000 fertilizer distributors and 500 rotary hoes. A new drying furnace has been constructed that reduces by one hour the drying period of freshly painted machines. Recently 30 tool wagons were put into service to facilitate the work of mechanics. An electric riveting machine has been put into operation which has greatly facilitated the manufacture of rotary hoes. The installation of a large air-hydraulic press has also contributed to the rise in output. The casting technique has been altered, resulting in a savings of 60,000 forints. (HBN, 31 Mar 60, p 3)

Ferrous Metallurgy

The workers at the manganese ore mine of Urkut overfulfilled their first quarterly plan for 1960 by 390 tons of first class manganese ore and by 60 tons of fossil flour. (KN, 20 Mar 60, p 3)

Karoly SZABOLCS, Lajos CSISZAR, Erno KIRALY and Bela KRALIK, all from the Sheet Factory of Borsodnadasd, have invented a new type of roller bottom annealing furnace, in which the rollers are made not from chromium and nickel alloy steel, but from a refractory, weight- and heat-resistant ceramic material, which eliminates the rapid wear of the steel alloy rollers in the 1,000 degree Centigrade temperatures of the furnaces. (DM, 29 Mar 60, p 3)

According to section leader Gyula PECZHY, a thousand workers at the Lenin Metallurgical Works are currently attending 28 professional extension courses. In 1959-1960 a new engineer-technician training method was introduced in the Lenin Works. This system forces young engineers and technicians to keep abreast of the most recent technical developments. Under this system young engineers and technicians are assigned tasks that force them to undertake thorough research studies, to study foreign technical literature, to ask the advice of older engineer colleagues and to establish close contacts with physical laborers. Many, though not enough, technical and physical workers are attending English, Russian and German language courses. Some of them do not study seriously enough. The

technical literature library of the Lenin Works is well stocked with foreign literature, but the material can be made use of only if engineers and technicians know the relevant foreign languages. Sixty persons are attending the business organization and industrial management course. Economics is taught in the course arranged for foremen in order to make up for the lag that existed in this field for several years. Many skilled workers are taught allied skills. Welders attend locksmiths' courses, locksmiths and electricians are taught to operate the cranes.

This is done to effect significant manpower savings. However, there are still too many workers under the age of forty who have not had more than five to six years of elementary school. The adult skilled workers' examination committee's tests conducted at the Lenin Works in 1959 were unsatisfactory. Most workers prepared themselves unsatisfactorily for the tests. Many workers want to obtain skilled workers' licenses the easiest possible way. They appear at skilled workers' examinations totally unprepared and appeal to the good heart of the examination committee. Many plant managers are at fault for refusing to grant their workers the opportunity to study for the tests. In future workers who obtain a skilled workers' license must be rewarded with higher wages. The situation nowadays is chaotic in this respect. Often workers who have failed the skilled workers' examinations are promoted. On the other hand, young skilled workers cannot be employed in their skills, despite the fact that many unskilled laborers are doing the work of skilled workers. (EM, 29 Mar 60, p 2)

After two years of experiments, blackheart malleable cast iron is now being manufactured regularly by the Agricultural Machine Factory of Mosonmagyaróvár. This iron can in certain instances serve very well as a substitute for expensive steel because it is tough, ductile, and its processing is economical and simple. The same cupola smelting furnaces and the same annealing furnaces are used for casting blackheart cast iron as are used for casting whiteheart iron. Despite this fact the capacity of the foundry has doubled. In 1959 the foundry manufactured a total of 400 tons of whiteheart cast iron, in 1960 the foundry's plan provides for the manufacture of 900 tons of blackheart iron. Heat treatment in the annealing furnaces decreased from 70 to 80 hours to 25 to 30 hours. The enterprise uses only white malleable cast iron for its own purposes and provides blackheart malleable cast iron for the Transportation Equipment Factory, where black-

heart iron casts from Mosonmagyaróvár are used for cylinder crowns, instead of steel. This results in a savings of more than one million forints. The Magyaróvár foundry also delivers blackheart cast iron to the EMAG factory, the Agricultural Machine Factory of Szombathely, the Agricultural Machine Factory of Torókszentmiklós and the Agricultural Machine Repair Trust. In the course of the Five-Year Plan the manufacture of blackheart malleable cast iron will be increased. Work will be mechanized, jolt-ramming machines will be installed and the sand moulds will be taken to the smelting furnaces on conveyor belts. Electric annealing furnaces for heat treatment will replace the coal furnaces now in operation. Annual output will be increased to 2,000 tons so that every agricultural machine factory in the country can be provided with blackheart malleable cast iron. (KA, 30 Mar 60, p 6)

By 30 March 1960 the iron ore mines of Rudabánya overfulfilled their lignite mining plan by 2,463 tons, and their spar ore mining plan by 1,669 tons. This achievement was due to a labor competition in which 83 brigades participated, to the introduction of new mechanized drilling in surface mining, to entry advances that are being carried out by center shots and to the development, in the depth of the mine, of high capacity chambers by applying Soviet methods that use explosions with milliseconds. These new processes increased output and decreased prime costs. During the past months 100 small and large mine cars, eight high capacity Soviet loading machines and an Italian excavator for surface mining have been put into operation. (EM, 31 Mar 60, p 1)

According to Comrade HORVÁTH, director of the Ózd Metallurgical Works, the Ózd Works intend to produce 20,000 to 23,000 tons of rolled goods in excess of 1960 plan targets. Because some divisions of the Works lagged behind the plan owing to the relatively severe winter and certain operational difficulties - which caused interruptions in the even operational pace of the blast furnaces - the blast furnaces underfulfilled their plans by 2,000 tons. The metallurgical division, however, wants to work off this debt by the end of the 4 April labor competition. In 1959 the Ózd Works received the challenge pennon for its successful work. (EM, 1 April 60, p 1)

The reconstruction of the blast furnaces at the Ózd Metallurgical Works caused some difficulties in maintaining output. It not only delayed the work of several open hearth furnaces, but delayed that of the blooming mill of the roughing mill as well. The open hearth plant and

the blast furnace plant lagged behind plan targets. Socialist workers' brigades were doubled to make up the lag and to supply the processing industry with badly needed rolled goods. The rolling mill fulfilled its first quarterly plan on 24 March 1960, two days ahead of schedule. Thus the rolling mill will be able to manufacture 10,000 tons of rolled goods in excess of the plan in the few days remaining before the end of the first quarter. This output in rolled goods was achieved with an input of much less raw material than previously, a fact of international significance. During the forthcoming two months the fourth blast furnace will be fitted for over-plan production of ferromanganese. After the two-month period reconstruction of the fourth blast furnace will begin. The reconstruction of the small section rolling mill, which will take two months, will be carried out in stages, so that work on one section will not have to be discontinued for a period longer than one month. (EM, 2 Apr 60, p 3)

Fuels and Power

On 1 April 1960 No GB-15, the first oil well in the Babocsa field, will be put into regular operation. The new well will produce 15 tons of oil. Some of the gas released from the well will be directed to the central plant, the workshops, the offices and the workers' hostel, which will accommodate 50 workers after its completion in 1960. Surplus gas has been offered to the community of Babocsa and other adjacent communities for use in a lime burner. Starting 1 April 1960, 1,200 cubic meters of surplus gas will be burned on top of the new well's derrick. (SN, 29 Mar 60, p 3)

The plan of the Mineral Oil Enterprise of Budafa provided for the production of 2,050 tons in the first quarter of 1960. Due to adverse weather conditions and unsuccessful strata blastings the enterprise was unable to fulfill its plan. The emulsive strata blasting was an experiment and nobody could foresee its failure. By the end of this week the enterprise's natural gas output will reach 2 million cubic meters and it hopes to make up for the lag during the second and third quarter of 1960. (ZH, 31 Mar 60, p 4)

The leaders of the Mineral Oil Enterprise of Lovaszi decided to overfulfill their plan by 1,500 tons of oil

and 400 tons of petroleum spirit in honor of the 15th anniversary of Hungary's liberation. They also decided to overfulfill their pipe building plan by 4,000 running meters. The enterprise has already built 9,500 running meters of pipes in 1960. (ZH, 31 Mar 60, p 4)

Many facets of the drilling operations of Kerettye drillers are characterized by poor organization. They were unable to stockpile adequate quantities of concrete gravel. Laborers attached to the drillers were therefore obliged to work seven days in a row in the mine of Muraszemenye to excavate the needed gravel. The reason for this state of affairs is a shortage of means of transportation. (ZH, 31 Mar 60, p 4)

Owing to the shortage of mud improving materials and to the results of laboratory drilling tests, tuffbase is being used in drilling operations at Bak No 1. Within a short period of time it became possible to give mud the requisite viscosity and water discharging capacity. The experiments showed the best mixing proportion for the preparation of 80 cubic meters of mud to be 18 cubic meters of tuffbase extract. As the shortage of mud improving materials is a general phenomenon and drilling enterprises are not supplied with tuffbase centrally, it would be necessary for each enterprise to solve the problem of the preparation of tuffbase by itself. (ZH, 31 Mar 60, p 4)

During the last two or three years the breakdown of drill collars has increased significantly. In most cases the threads are damaged, the result of frequent useless fitting-ins and removals, hauling with tractors, etc. The work of the delivery and transportation brigades is partly responsible for this state of affairs. One thread cutting costs 500 forints. The value of one $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch drill collar amounts to 18,500 forints. Even the least expensive 2 inch collar costs 4,000 forints. In 1959 a total of 550 $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch IF-type drill collars were worn out, which means an average drilling of 4,000 meters per piece of equipment. (ZH, 31 Mar 60, p 4)

In 1959 the Mineral Oil Drilling Enterprise of the Great Plains Region drilled 99,000 meters and completed 64 wells. Of these 64 wells 9 were oil, 36 hydrocarbon and 5 carbon dioxide wells. The enterprise adopted new technical methods, such as turbine drilling and so-called jet drilling. Domestic mud improving materials were used instead of imported ones. In 1960 the enterprise will stress increased productivity and cheaper production. (SMN, 2 Apr 60, p 3)

The 1960 electric power development plan of the Borsod Power Plant provides for the production of 1,120,000 megawatt/hours. The power plant's management and workers decided to overfulfill this target by 8,000 megawatt-hours. With 8,000 megawatt/hours, enough electric power can be provided to supply the public lighting system of the city of Miskolc for one and a half years, according to comrade SARVARI, the chief engineer at the power plant. In 1960 the plant used fourteen calories less coal in the production of one kilowatt of electric power than in 1959. This result will make it possible to save 6,000 tons of high quality coal from the Borsod area in 1960. (EM 1 Apr 60, p 1)

The Mineral Oil Drilling Enterprise of the Great Plains Region is prospecting an area of several hundred square kilometers in the region between the Danube and Tisza Rivers and in the regions beyond the Tisza River. The richest gas fields in Hungary have been discovered near Szolnok, Hajduszoboszlo, Pusztafoldvar and Battonya. During the first three months of 1960 almost 30,000 meters of test drillings were carried out, almost 8,000 more than in the corresponding period of 1959. Of the 16 wells completed in 1960, three are yielding oil, nine gas and four proved to be barren. Well No 24 of Pusztafoldvar increased the oil output of the region beyond the Tisza River by 129 cubic meters daily. With one drilling unit, prospectors reached depths from 310 to 1,050 meters. (SMN, 3 Apr 60, p 5)

Consumer Goods, Food Industry and Domestic Trade

The average monthly turnover of the South-Transdanubian Paper and Office Equipment Marketing Enterprise' depot in Zalaegerszeg amounts to 14 to 16 tons of paper goods. The same amount of paper is distributed to 500 retail stores in South-Transdanubia. In September the depot distributes 800,000 copy-books to retail stores for sale to school children. As the Hungarian paper industry plans to import 20 percent more paper goods and office equipment in 1960 than in 1959, supplies will improve further. Imports will originate primarily from Czechoslovakia, China, Poland, the Soviet Union, East Germany and Western countries. Care has been taken to cater to the napkin-collecting hobbyists. Many types of French, Danish and Austrian, as well as Finnish napkins, will be available to napkin collectors. (ZH, 29 Mar 60, p 4)

Eighteen months ago the Shoe Factory of Szigetvar was manufacturing about 600 pairs of shoes daily. Starting 1 April 1960 the factory will manufacture 1,600 pairs of shoes daily. This increase has been made possible by the modernization and expansion of the workshops, and the installation of new machinery. The number of workers has doubled. Per capita productivity has increased from 0.397 shoes per hour to 0.432 to 0.471 shoes. Work organization has been improved by assigning detailed work instructions to the various workshops and by skilled workers' training. (DN, 29 Mar 60, p 3)

The Bent Wood Factory of Debrecen is manufacturing 260 types of chairs. More than half of the factory's total export shipments go to Britain. About 14,000 to 20,000 parts are handled daily by the various shops of the plant. In addition to England, chairs manufactured by the plant are being exported to Holland, Belgium, Iraq and the Near and Far East. The first sample chairs have been sent to the United States. Almost 50,000 chairs will be exported by the factory in the first quarter of 1960. Exported chair types are being marketed domestically after the dispatch of export shipments. In the forthcoming years the factory will receive 48 million forints for reconstruction and expansion. Construction of a new two-story plant division will begin in 1960 and be finished by 1964. The now antiquated polishing, grinding and mechanical workshops will be moved into this new building. Starting in 1961 the plant will receive 52 new machines. (HBN, 29 Mar 60, p 1)

At the plant meeting of the Meat Enterprise of Papa, which took place at the beginning of 1960, Sandor CZOTTNER said that a continuous fat-dissolving apparatus invented by a Hungarian engineer should be installed in the enterprise. Such a device is already in operation at the hog slaughterhouse of Budapest. Negotiations are now under way with the inventor for the designing of the continuous fat-dissolving device. The new device will dissolve twice as much lard as the present one and can be operated in one instead of in three shifts. One skinning machine will be imported from abroad and installed in the plant. Meat paste cooling will be resolved with ordinary water cooled by salt in coil pipes, instead of with ice that is used for dining purposes, as is done at present; this equipment has been completed. Due to inadequate storage space, fat cases are kept outdoors, a practice which results in annual fat losses totaling 60,000 to 70,000 forints. By October

1960 a shed will be constructed to store the lard cases. After the completion of the new ham shop the press will be moved to this new shop. At the present time the transportation and reloading of smoked meat products are done manually. A one-track train will be built to facilitate the transportation of meat into the smoker. After the final reconstruction of the enterprise a new slaughterhouse must be built near the pig pens. (KN, 31 Mar 60, p 2)

Construction of the new Dairy Plant of Kaposvar is nearing completion. The total cost of the work will amount to 3 million forints. The old plant with its antiquated equipment was geared to the manufacture of casein cottage cheese. As milk from the Great Plains Region is well suited to the manufacture of casein and Transdanubian milk is better suited to cheese production, the new plant will produce cheddar and other cheeses. Sixty-five to 70 percent of the plant's output will be exported. The new plant is equipped with four, 3,000-liter capacity planet stirrers. A PA-20-type plant pasteurizer was received from East Germany. The old casein drying halls have been converted into aging rooms. The 6 to 8 degree temperatures are led into the cheddar cheese aging room by pipe. About 30 to 35 freight car loads of cheese can be stocked at the plant at the same time. About 25,000 to 30,000 liters of milk are being processed daily, a quantity that yields 5 to 6 quintals of cheese. The cheese whey is distributed to the farmers' cooperatives and state farms located in the vicinity of Kaposvar. By 10 May 1960 experimental production will start in one or two stirrers. (SN 1 April 60, p 1)

According to Sandor BODOCZY, chief engineer at the Tisza Shoe Factory, the 1960 production and technical development plans of the Tisza Shoe Factory provide for substantial increases in the volume of production and significant improvements. Flexible manufacturing methods and the elimination of iron parts in shoes form the basis of the 1960 plans. New seasoning materials and equipment will be used for the manufacture of more attractive shoes with more varied shapes. Almost 500 new shoe styles will be produced. Two dozen two-needle stitching machines will be purchased and other equipment for regeneration manufacture will be bought for 500,000 forints. Several workshops will be reorganized in the interest of rational and more continuous production. The two most productive rubber factory shops, No 45 and No 46, will merge. The merged units' productivity will surpass the productivity of the two separate units. (SMN, 3 Apr 60, p 5)

Construction and Construction Materials

Construction of the new long-distance steam pipes connecting the Power Plant of Szeged with the new council building was recently begun. The project, which will cost 6 million forints, will provide heat for the new type convectors and radiators in the six-story council house, which will accommodate 653 offices and other rooms. The air of a total of 55,000 square meters of office space will have to be heated. The new steam pipes will later be used to heat the plants adjoining the power station, the hospital, the chemical industry technical school and several other institutions. (DM, 31 Mar 60, p 1)

In April 1960 the First Brick Factory of Szeged will have to manufacture one million raw bricks and 260,000 raw tiles, 550,000 baked bricks and 250,000 baked tiles. A new brick-pressing house has been constructed and the antiquated sidings have been rebuilt. (DM, 31 Mar 60, p 5)

A modern apprentices' school will be constructed at Zalaegerszeg at a total cost of 5,500,000 forints. Construction of the new school will begin in January 1960 and will be completed by September 1962. The city of Zalaegerszeg expects to have 600 local industry and 200 construction industry apprentices annually. The expansion of the city's industrial capacity and the small size of the present apprentice school had made the construction of the new school necessary. (ZH, 1 April 60, p 1)

The Brick Factory of Szoreg will have to manufacture 12 million bricks in 1960 as against 8 million bricks in 1959. New drying sheds will have to be built so as to accommodate the excess quantity of brick. (DM, 2 Apr 60, p 3)

PART IV. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS

Collectivization and Resistance to Collectivization

Sandor BARCSA summarizes the experiences of a few agricultural and accounting experts who followed the Party's appeal to help farmers' cooperatives in Borsod Megye establish themselves firmly. This work involves a thousand little

problems, a thousand conflicts. Intrigues are the paramount problem in some farmers' cooperatives. According to Comrade Laszlo RASKI, they could eventually be eliminated if not one, but two or more experts could be assigned to individual farmers' cooperatives. Many experts feel it would be foolhardy to abandon their secure positions for the uncertainties of work in farmers' cooperatives. Many farmers' cooperatives harbor aversion against unknown new experts and slander newcomers. Farmer's cooperative members should therefore be notified well in advance of the arrival of experts. Every farmers' cooperative is different. Experts assigned to some encounter no antagonism and lack of trust, others have had to obtain the aid of jaras organs and local councils. Some jaras and local council leaders, however, refuse to help these experts, hinting that they do not want to get involved in problems the solution of which is the experts' task. Some experts must be given more comfortable lodgings. Some have gotten into serious disagreements with the members and managers of cooperatives, because they made too heavy demands upon the members and ordered people around. This must not happen but, if it does, Megye and council leaders should prevent the repetition of such cases. (EM, 29 Mar 60, p 5)

The problems of the Kossuth Farmers' Cooperative of Szolad are typical of many farmers' cooperatives in Somogy Megye. Most of the members have carved out larger household plots for themselves than are permitted and are farming these plots privately. This is detrimental to the interests of large-scale farming on the farmers' cooperative. Most of the members started their work satisfactorily, but the leadership did not persecute the violators of labor discipline severely enough. Late work starts and early work stoppage, as well as the theft of common property, have become rampant. Membership meetings have issued resolutions according to which members caught stealing common property are to be punished, but the management did not put these threats into practice. These shortcomings caused the honest members to drag their feet. It is hoped that the leaderships will correct these errors in 1960 with the help of local Party organizations. (SN, 30 Mar 60, p 3)

The system of bonuses will be introduced for the first time in the farmers' cooperatives of Somogy Megye. The purpose of the bonus system is to induce dependents of farmers' cooperative members to participate in increased production. The system of bonuses is to be worked out by the various individual farmers' cooperatives, but the jaras

organs may assist them. The bonus system also serves as an incentive to farmers' cooperative members to improve the quality of their work. (SN, 31 Mar 60, p 5)

In 1960 a total of 116 million forints will be spent on the establishment of agricultural buildings and the purchase of agricultural machines and implements for the fully collectivized villages of Zala Megye. Of this amount 15 million will be raised by the farmers' cooperatives themselves, while 101 million forints will be contributed by the state. The site of granges for large-scale farming units has been determined in 70 socialist villages. A total of 68 million forints will be spent in 1960 on the construction of agricultural buildings (stables, dairy houses, granaries, workshops, garages, silos, scales and fodder processing units). Agricultural machines worth 17 million forints will be purchased. In the first half of 1960 more than 10,000 horses, 20,000 heads of cattle and many thousands of hogs will be accommodated in huge common stables and sties. Many millions of bricks will be used in this construction work, and many stables will be built of timber. (ZH, 1 Apr 60, p 3)

An appeal signed by three experts associated with the Baranya Megye MEDOSZ Committee and the professional groups associated with the state farms in Baranya Megye calls almost desperately upon agricultural, mechanical and accounting experts employed by state farms, MTS'S, or water conservation directorates to do their utmost to lend professional aid to farmers cooperatives unfamiliar with large-scale farming methods. (DN, 3 Apr 60, p 5)

Personal Identity Documents

Police Major Vilmos CSESZAR, leader of the Miskolc City Police, published an appeal to all persons living in the 2nd District of the city of Miskolc whose personal identity documents expire in 1960, to appear at the appropriate district civil registry not later than 5 April 1960 to obtain application forms for the issuance of new personal identity documents. The completed forms must be returned within a specified period of time. Violators of this ordinance may incur a fine of up to 100 forints. (EM, 3 Apr 60, p 12)

GRAPHIC APPENDIX

- 1) View of the ore dressing plant of Rudabanya, It is nearing completion. Eszakmagyarország, No 78, No April 1960, p 3.
- 2) Partial view of some buildings of the ore dressing plant of Rudabanya with new workers' apartment houses in the background. Eszakmagyarország, No 78, 1 April 1960, p 3.
- 3) Interior view of the shaft housing the conveyor belt delivering raw material to the processing plant of the ore dressing plant of Rudabanya. Eszakmagyarország, No 78, 1 April 1960, p 3.
- 4) Part of the yard of the ore dressing plant of Rudabanya showing some factory buildings. Eszakmagyarország, No 78, 1 April 1960, p 3.
- 5) Side view of a long cylindrical dryer producing dressed ore for the metallurgical industry in the ore dressing plant of Rudabanya. Eszakmagyarország, No 78, 1 April 1960, p 3.
- 6) Huge excavators near the most modern brick factory of Hungary at Maly. Eszakmagyarország, No 79, 2 April 1960, p 3.
- 7) A suspended cableway for mine cars transporting material from the mine to the brick factory of Maly. Eszakmagyarország, No 79, 2 April 1960, p 3.
- 8) Partial view of the brick factory of Maly. Eszakmagyarország, No 79, 2 April 1960, p 3.
- 9) Picture showing Comrade Scserbak Filip KUZMICS, first secretary of the Party Committee of the Transcarpathian Region and Comrade Andras BENKEI, member of the CC of MSZMP, planting a garden of "peace and friendship" at Beregsurany, near the Soviet-Hungarian border, in honor of Hungarian-Soviet friendship. Keletmagyarország, No 79, 2 April 1960, p 1.
- 10) Photograph showing Colonel SZUPRONOV and Major Istvan LEPSIK planting saplings in the "Peace and Friendship" Garden at Beregsurany, at the Soviet-Hungarian border. Keletmagyarország, No 79, 2 April 1960, p 1.

- 11) Photograph showing the two first deputy council presidents of the neighboring territories at the Soviet-Hungarian border, Comrades SZTAGYINI and Jozsef VINCZE, planting saplings in the "Peace and Friendship" Garden at Beregsurany, at the Soviet-Hungarian border. Keletmagyarorszag, No 79, 2 April 1960, p 1.
- 12) Photograph showing the 2,500 megawatt circuit breaker of the Sojtor power plant. Zalai Hirlap, No 79, 2 April 1960, p 4.
- 13) Photograph showing two electricians laying cables to the most modern RD-7 type protective relays of the power plant of Sojtor. Zalai Hirlap, No 79, 2 April 1960, p 4.
- 14) Photograph showing the electrical engineer Laszlo EKLER, the manager of the power plant of Sojtor, in front of the instrument panel of the power plant of Sojtor supervising the tension of the second 25 megawatt, 120/35 kilovolt transformer. Zalai Hirlap, No 79, 2 April 1960, p 4.

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